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ANNUAL REPORT

DIVISION OF FORESTS AND PARKS

FISCAL YEAR 1974

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Approved by Alfred C. Holland, State Purchasing Agent

DIVISION OF FORESTS AND PARKS

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1974

BRUCE S. GULLION, DIRECTOR

Highlights of the Year

Fiscal 1974 saw a variety of activities initiated or occurring which kept the Division actively employed. At times, activity was hectic, but accomplishments were at an all time high.

Some of the highlights for the year were:

An aerial detection system for spotting forest fires was initiated and appears to be proving valuable.

An aerial water dropping program to control forest fires has proven to be invaluable in controlling fires in inaccessible areas and on the Boston Harbor Islands.

The Division was involved in a major effort to control fire and assist owners in salvaging timber blown down by a massive tornado which hit Richmond, West Stockbridge and Alford on August 28, 1973.

Gypsy Moth, Pine Looper, Hemlock Looper, Fall Web Worm and equine encephalitis outbreaks generated control programs spearheaded by the Bureau of Insect Pest Control.

A major commercial thinning began at the Martha's Vineyard State Forest this Spring. It has given us the first chance in 30 years to improve this Island forest.

A successful Cut-A-Cord program was terminated in February 1974 which provided over 4,000 cords of dead wood for citizens of the Commonwealth in the energy crisis. We propose to reopen the program in

August of 1974 as a means to do much needed forest improvement work.

Because of a controversy between private consulting foresters and Division foresters a policy has been established which appears to have resolved the issue.

A Youth Conservation Corp proposal was submitted to the Secretary of Environmental Affairs for the summer of 1974. Although the program was not approved because of budget limitation, it is hoped that it may be initiated for the summer of 1975.

A series of regional trails advisory committees were established in Fiscal Year 1974 to correspond to Division regions. The intent is to bring the advisory function into close contact with area needs.

Final reports for ownership patterns associated with the Appalachian Trail were submitted to the Division. After final review by the Division, it is hoped we shall be in a position to begin appraisals to protect 75 miles of the Trail in Massachusetts.

A joint project between New England Power Company and the Division to establish a wilderness trail system associated with the Bear Swamp Pump Storage project was dedicated at the Monroe State Forest.

Grape Island and Bumpkin Island in Boston Harbor were site planned and development got underway during this year. Trails and group camping sites will be ready for the Summer of 1974.

On November 18, 1973, the new enclosure for Dighton Rock was dedicated. The importance of this site to Portuguese Americans was graphically brought home to us by the massive turnout at the dedication.

Four new camping areas were opened during the year at Lake Dennison, Scusset Beach, Charge Pond (Myles Standish State Forest) and Horseneck Beach. This increased our ability to satisfy campers by an additional 552 sites.

Two additional swimming pools were placed in operation this year at Bennett Field, Worcester and in Agawam, bringing the total number of pools to 18.

The Division was part of a Departmental task force to investigate the feasibility of a metropolitan park system in the City of Lowell. This idea is an exciting departure from our normal park approach.

Five Assistant Regional positions in the field of recreation were placed in operation this year in Regions 1, 2, 3 and 4. This will assist the entire Division in handling the increased recreation responsibilities state-wide.

An interpretive specialist position was approved in the Bureau of Recreation which allows us to begin a positive program of bringing our environment and its opportunities to the vast public we serve.

A forester position has been assigned to handle the Environmental Policy Act and to handle all land permit problems for the Division. In permits, alone, we have been able to begin to develop a fee structure more in keeping with the value of the use.

Vandalism continues to increase, but we are headed towards a means of combating the problem through enforcement and education programs designed to make people recognize the value of our lands and facilities.

Recreation attendance increased to 7,915,030 or an 11 percent increase of Fiscal Year 1973. Income for recreational use of our facilities increased to 2.7 million dollars or an increase of 13 percent of Fiscal Year 1973.

Looking Ahead to Next Year

The Director believes that the coming year must emphasize a more balanced program, both at the Boston office and Regional level.

The acquisition of land and the development of facilities will continue to be a major priority.

The development of interpretative programs and the training of our personnel to carry them out will be very actively pursued.

The management of forest land both public and private will be stepped up to take advantage of new information which indicates increasing volumes of commercial timber and increasing market interest.

Master planning of existing lands will continue to be pressed towards the ultimate goal of management plans for all units.

Reassess all permits to be sure that they are compatible with our land use and develop fees more in keeping with the specific use.

Emphasis will be given to programs of the Bureau of Forest Fire, Forest Development and Insect Pest Control to assure that our programs are meeting the Commonwealth's needs.

Summary

I wish to express to all the personnel of the Division that I am proud to be a part of what I believe to be one of the hardest working and most talented resource agencies anywhere. Nothing has been too much of a burden that what was requested, was accomplished. All employees at all levels have gone beyond the call of duty in providing leadership in an increasingly complex field. It has been for me a very rewarding year.

ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1974
BUREAU OF FIRE CONTROL

SIDNEY G. THOMPSON, JR., CHIEF

Fire Incidents Increase Sharply

Fiscal 1974 broke the record that has been claimed for the past few years. This is indicated by a decided increase in the number of fires reported. A total of 6,593 fires were reported, this showed an increase of 2,680 fires over last year.

The Fall fire season ran into the first week of November. The Spring fire season opened two weeks earlier than usual and continued until the end of May. There were several periods during the spring when the rate of occurrence increased rapidly before being dampened by ample amounts of precipitation.

Smokey Rides Again!

Records show that there was an increase in fire prevention this past year in spite of mileage restrictions. "Smokey the Bear" made a total of 306 appearances. A total of 173 fire prevention films were shown at 206 school programs and other civic organizations. A total of 173 fire prevention talks were given at schools and to other organizations.

"Smokey" and our fire apparatus participated in a total of 85 parades and fairs where Smokey is usually the feature attraction.

Available figures indicate that approximately 455,400 people were exposed to fire prevention at one time or another during the year.

Pre-Suppression: A Drudge, But Important

A total of 33.5 miles of tower roads were maintained by gravelling or grading.

139.5 miles of state forest roads were graded and gravelled in spots.

There were 33 miles of brush cut on the tower roads and on power and telephone lines.

The brush was cut on 93 miles of state forest roads..

Fire tower maintenance work involved interior and exterior painting where required on the 52 fire towers.

A new cabin was built at the Dennis Tower.

Vandalism Continues Unabated

Vandalism seems to be at an all time high and the remote tower locations seem to be a prime target of the vandals. All the window frames, and also the door was broken at the Westboro tower; repair costs will be approximately \$700.00. The Tolland tower has again been subjected to severe acts of vandalism and all attempts by the District Fire Warden to protect the tower have failed. At numerous tower locations, the chain link fences have been cut or damaged. A radio was stolen from the Rehoboth fire tower and has not been recovered.

Firefighter Training is a Must

Here again, due to the shortage of personnel, we had to call on recreation personnel for assistance to fill in as reliefs to man the towers and for working on the fire trucks. These men were trained as observers, truck drivers and pump operators and were extremely helpful during the fire seasons.

Seasonal and permanent fire personnel also received additional training.

Schools Attended:

Pump training school at Warrensburg, New York

Pump mechanics school at Concord, New Hampshire. This was conducted by the Pacific Marine Company and was sponsored by the Compact.

Compact training session at Concord, New Hampshire, where the subject being taught was Fire Behavior.

Updating of Equipment Continues

Three new station wagons were ordered and were due to be delivered soon after the new fiscal year.

A new fire truck has been ordered to replace the one that burned in the fire at Douglas.

Two new patrol trucks have been ordered. These are to replace patrols in Districts 1 and 14.

A new 3/4 ton pickup is on order. This is to replace one that is assigned to the fire construction crew.

National Fire Danger Rating System Has Problems

The National Fire Danger Rating System is not working out for use in the Northeastern states. However, we have been successful in convincing the powers that be, that the system used in the west is not adaptable for eastern use. It is hoped that a new set of tables will be provided in the near future.

Aerial Detection of Forest Fires Gets Real Test

The aerial detection program was started on September 1, 1973 and was in operation until October 30, 1973. The program was started again in early April, 1974 and continued through to the end of the spring season which terminated about May 30, 1974. During the time that the program was in operation

we found that we were faced with numerous problems that had to be corrected immediately to make the system more effective.

We experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the proper maps that could be used within the confines of the aircraft. After much searching we were able to obtain 10 sets of maps from the Department of Transportation and Planning that seem to be ideal and suit our needs.

The first problem that we experienced was in the type of aircraft that we had planned to use. A change was made and we are now using the Cessna 172 that is more spacious which facilitates the handling of the maps.

The aerial detection system was set up in the central and western districts. Flight patterns were drawn and bids were requested for the rental of aircraft. Contracts were awarded and the system went into operation on September 1, 1973. Three flight patterns were set and accurate records have been kept as indicated below.

	<u>No. of Flights</u>	<u>Fires Aerial</u>	<u>Reported Ground</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>No.Flight Hours</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Flight Pattern - 1	82	146	13	2	131.6	\$ 3,305.25
Flight Pattern - 2	84	14	95	119	138.0	3,750.35
Flight Pattern - 3	<u>81</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>113.7</u>	<u>2,737.59</u>
Totals	247	190	254	588	383.3	9,793.19

This report indicates that there were far more fires detected by aircraft in Berkshire County where only one tower was in operation.

There were a total of 4 towers in operation in each of the other 2 flight patterns. In addition, these towers were manned for a week or more before the flights were started.

In order to make a determination regarding the detection of forest fires, our report forms were changed by adding Aerial, Ground and other. Aerial detection would include fires detected by aircraft. Ground detection would include fires detected by the tower system. Others would include fires detected and reported by neighbors, motorists, etc.

The surprising part of the whole report is the number of fires reported by "others."

Helicopter Water Dropping Process to be of Great Value

Three fiberglass water buckets were placed in operation this year and have been stationed at the following locations:

Beverly Airport
Myles Standish State Forest
Chicopee Memorial State Park

An agreement was signed with the Boston Air Taxi to furnish a helicopter for standby duty, carrying passengers or for transporting the water bucket and dropping water on forest fires.

The helicopter was held on standby duty each day from 12:00 Noon to 4:00 P.M. The day after the agreement was signed, the helicopter was dispatched to a fire on Grape Island and another one on Deer Island. Both fires were controlled by the pilot with water drops. The pilot extinguished another fire on his return to the Beverly Airport.

On May 19th, the helicopter was dispatched to a fire in a remote section of Dudley. The pilot made numerous drops on two heads and two hot portions of the flanks. Local firefighters were very high in their praise of the water drops.

Special Projects or Work

A new garage and office was constructed at the Freetown State Forest.

Work has been started on a new fire headquarters and garage at the Douglas State Forest to replace the building that had burned.

A new garage was constructed at the Leominster State Forest by Recreation and Fire personnel.

Fire Control personnel assisted Water Resources by measuring snow depth and taking precipitation readings during the winter months.

Personnel

Parks and Recreation personnel were again assigned to tower and truck duty to fill in on day off schedules and to have each truck fully manned. We are extremely grateful for their assistance.

Suppression

Aid was furnished to the cities and towns by dispatching department owned apparatus to assist them in controlling and extinguishing forest fires. A total of 226 truck runs were made. This is an increase of 122 runs over last year.

FOREST FIRE OCCURRENCE

NUMBER AND CLASS

JULY 1, 1973 - JUNE 30, 1974

District	County	A	B	C	D	E	Totals
1	Barnstable	353	72	4	-	-	429
2	Plymouth	524	219	8	-	-	751
3	Bristol	564	436	13	2	-	1015
4	Norfolk	131	96	6	-	-	233
5	Essex	293	80	7	1	-	381
6	No. Middlesex	523	491	11	-	-	1025
7	So. Worcester	98	183	9	-	-	290
8	No. Worcester	267	194	10	-	-	471
9	Franklin	150	70	-	-	-	220
10	Hampshire	70	131	4	-	1	206
11	Hampden	415	274	6	1	-	696
12	Berkshire	38	175	7	-	-	220
14	So. Middlesex	325	325	6	-	-	656
TOTALS		3,751	2,746	91	4	1	6,593

A - Fire is .25 acres or less.

B - Fire is .26 to 9.9 acres.

C - Fire is 10 to 99 acres.

D - Fire is 100 to 299 acres.

E - Fire is 300 to 999 acres.

ACREAGE BY DISTRICTS

JULY 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

District	A	B	C	D	E	Totals
1	56.50	101.50	47.00	-	-	205.00
2	126.80	300.75	227.00	-	-	654.55
3	136.75	649.40	290.00	265.00	-	1,341.15
4	31.80	156.75	270.00	-	-	458.55
5	73.25	154.00	248.00	100.00	-	575.25
6	130.75	587.25	291.00	-	-	1,009.00
7	24.50	335.00	222.00	-	-	581.50
8	50.30	379.00	144.00	-	-	573.30
9	17.70	109.25	-	-	-	126.95
10	17.50	161.50	91.00	-	500.00	770.00
11	103.75	376.70	69.00	160.00	-	709.45
12	9.50	264.25	90.00	-	-	363.75
14	81.25	449.75	77.00	-	-	608.00
TOTALS	860.35	4,025.10	2,066.-	525.-	500.-	7,976.45

SUMMARY BY CAUSES
JULY 1, 1973 to JUNE 30, 1974

District	Lightning	Camper	Smoker	Debris	Incend.	Equip. Use	R.R.	Children	Misc.	Total
1	-	12	65	31	23	-	1	153	144	429
2	-	12	17	40	219	6	-	336	121	751
3	1	2	40	53	121	4	86	501	207	1,015
4	-	6	12	--	34	-	21	141	19	233
5	-	-	--	--	154	-	--	227	---	381
6	4	3	17	20	6	3	17	313	642	1,025
7	-	3	5	4	168	2	7	99	2	290
8	1	9	42	27	122	6	31	168	65	471
9	1	6	33	28	14	5	98	29	6	220
10	-	7	14	25	45	1	7	85	22	206
11	-	6	31	14	20	6	34	127	458	696
12	-	1	2	10	2	1	6	156	42	220
14	-	7	20	14	93	4	37	161	320	656
Totals	7	74	298	266	1,021	38	345	2,496	2,048	6,593

COST OF EXTINGUISHMENT

SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS

JULY 1, 1973 to JUNE 30, 1974

District	No. Fires	Acres	Cost
1	429	205.00	\$27,915.32
2	751	654.55	33,378.05
3	1,015	1,341.15	21,871.50
4	233	458.55	15,513.00
5	381	575.25	6,354.00
6	1,025	1,009.00	48,027.00
7	290	581.50	10,014.00
8	471	573.30	19,989.00
9	220	126.95	11,258.00
10	206	770.00	10,460.00
11	696	709.45	14,851.35
12	220	363.75	4,256.00
14	656	608.00	18,428.40
Totals:	6,593	7,976.45	242,315.62

ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1974
BUREAU OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT

JOHN H. LAMBERT, CHIEF
DANIEL PERRIN, FORESTER

Massachusetts Increases Its Renewable Forest Resources

A recent report on a cooperative study between our foresters and U. S. Forest Service foresters shows Massachusetts growing nearly four (4) times more wood fibre than is being harvested at the present time.

On Massachusetts three million acres of forest land, we are at present annually growing nearly 95 million cubic feet of commercially acceptable wood while only harvesting approximately 26 million cubic feet of this wood per year. Slightly more than half of the growth and harvest are hardwoods. Approximately eighty percent (80%) of this is from privately owned forest land.

Can we keep such a valuable renewable natural resource in the face of increased population and urbanization?

The resurvey of Massachusetts forest area by the U. S. Forest Service shows that in the past 20 years it has only dropped from 2/3rds of the total area of the Commonwealth to 3/5ths or about 6 - 7%.

How to Keep Private Woodland Forested? The Tax Problem!

This year as in the past three years we have seen a steady gain in better, more permanent forest management. This is due to Massachusetts forest tax law under Chapter 61.

This voluntary law applying to 10 acres or more of woodland valued at not over \$400. per acre, requires one to begin managing their woodland before they can take advantage of it. It also requires the woodland owner to adhere to a five year plan of forest management, "to improve the quality and quantity of a continuous forest crop." For this, the owner is allowed to have his land

taxed under a lower forest use valuation rather than a high real estate valuation. Excessive taxes have forced many owners of forest land to reluctantly help spread urbanization.

During this year, 56 woodlots with forest management plans covering 4,864 acres of woodland scattered in 27 towns were Classified under Chapter 61. During the same time 279.27 acres were Declassified due to being removed from growing wood for one reason or another. The biggest impact has been in Hampshire County. Since the present law went into effect in 1971, we have Certified 305 woodlots for Classification involving a total of approximately 34,850 acres of managed improved forest land.

Foresters Advise Berkshire-Franklin Resource, Conservation & Development Project

During the past year a number of meetings of the Forest Advisory Committee to the Berkshire-Franklin R. C & D Project Council have been held. The Chief Forester and a forester from each of the two counties have represented the Divisions forestry interests on this committee. Other members of the Committee are forestry professors from the University of Massachusetts, private consulting foresters, industrial foresters and forest industry owners from Western Massachusetts.

This committee has set various goals to achieve in the promotion of forestry in these two counties and Western Massachusetts. The first goal which has been achieved is the publication of a bi-monthly Newsletter which has now reached a circulation of 2500 people, mostly within the area. This is to get better communications with forest landowners, keeping them abreast of up-to-date forest management data and what is happening in forestry related subjects.

This committee has also initiated a study to improve the Hawley State Forest educational workshop for Western Massachusetts schools. This conservation workshop for school children and their teachers has been conducted by our foresters from the Connecticut Valley Region for several years. Due

to its popularity and heavy use a study has been needed to find out what facilities are needed to satisfy the demand.

A third, but first priority project sponsored by this committee, is trying to get new forest based industries into western Massachusetts. Realizing that Western Massachusetts has a vast quantity of unused poor quality wood growing in this area, the committee decided to concentrate on the particle board type industry for the best utilization with minimum pollution problems.

Under the leadership of this committee, Tom Quink, an Extension Service specialist paid by joint Extension and U. S. Forest Service funds made an exhaustive study with the help of our foresters as to the extent of the forest resource and sawmill residues which were going to waste. He found that there was enough sawmill residues alone to support a good sized particle board plant.

From this point, it became a project to find out what forest industry might be interested in coming to Massachusetts. Through much work, finally four companies became interested. At the end of the fiscal year two companies are quite definitely interested in settling in western Massachusetts.

Interest in Commercial Plantation Thinning Increases

Fiscal 1974 found the answer to a long time need on our Martha's Vineyard State Forest. This forest on an island isolated from the usual wood industries had in the late twenties and early thirties been planted with Red, White and Scotch Pine on over 800 acres of its previously completely burned out land. For years these plantations have gradually been slowing down in growth, due to overcrowding of the closely planted trees. It seemed wasteful to kill or cut trees to thin these plantations without an outlet for this material. There has been no sawmill on the island for years and we could not get anyone interested in setting up a mill.

Finally this year, a forester who had been associated with forest industries in western U.S. and a native of Martha's Vineyard, came to us with a proposition to set up a mill on the Island and thin the plantations in the best manner possible for their future health and growth.

A bid sale was made to the Vineyard Pine Lumber Company, Inc. based on our management foresters estimate of volume involved. Estimates show that one to three million board feet of small to large pole timber may be thinned out, depending on final utilization. This may extend into a three-year project. A forester will keep a constant check on the thinning to see that it is left in the best condition possible for the future.

Energy Crisis Creates Crisis on State Forests

Starting out in early fall with the usual, but increased commercial sale of poor quality hardwood stumpage for fuelwood on the Willowdale State Forest, we soon began to realize from letters and telephone calls, that many people were getting concerned about the fuel oil crisis and how they were going to heat their homes. In November, plans were begun to initiate a so-called Cut-A-Cord program to help the situation. This was based on the programs of that name which were put into force during World War's I and II, when families were allowed to cut fuelwood on State Forests.

The program as set up and finally put into effect on December 19, 1973 by Governor Francis W. Sargent's proclamation which allowed people to buy deadwood only at \$2.00 per cord, with a limit of three cords to a family.

Twenty-five State Forests and Parks were designated (see following page) where one could receive from the Supervisor, a permit-receipt for picking up a cord of deadwood at designated roadside points. It was emphasized that

Cut-A-Cord Receipts as of February 10, 1974

Region #1

Myles Standish	352 cords	\$704.
Ames Nowell	4 cords	8.
Nickerson	73 cords	146.
Massasoit Park	22 cords	44.
Wompatuck Park	326 cords	652.
Borderland Park	34 cords	68.
Freetown	64 cords	128.
Martha's Vineyard	3 cords	6.
Foxboro	<u>97 cords</u>	<u>194.</u>
Total Region 1	975 cords	\$1950.

Region #2

Lowell-Dracut	58 cords	116.
Willard Brook	53 cords	106.
Hopkinton	244 cords	488.
Harold Parker	641 cords	1282.
Willowdale	<u>280 cords</u>	<u>560.</u>
Total Region 2	1276 cords	\$2552.

Region #3

Otter River	13 cords	26.
Spencer	5 cords	10.
Upton	78 cords	156.
Wachusett & Leominster	16 cords	32.
Wells Park	<u>5 cords</u>	<u>10.</u>
Total Region 3	117 cords	234.

Region #4

Wendell	5 cords	10.
Robinson	7 cords	14.
DAR		
Total Region 4	<u>12 cords</u>	<u>24.</u>

Region #5

October Mtn.	7 cords	14.
Pittsfield	14 cords	28.
Savoy	2 cords	4.
Bradley Palmer	<u>1 cord</u>	<u>2.</u>
	24 cords	48.

Grand Total All Regions

2404 cords

\$4808.

deadwood only could be cut and carried to waiting car trunks, trailers and ranch wagons. In a few cases, some paint marked live trees were allowed to be cut to improve the roadside. It was realized that live wood would not help the immediate fuel crisis due to time needed to sufficiently dry it out for burning. It was necessary to plan for holiday and weekend forest and park crew supervision with its resulting overtime, especially during the Christmas and New Year holiday season.

Even with the announcing of the start of the program at the beginning of the holiday season and extensive news media publicity we were generally able to handle the mad rush into some of our forests. Whole families came with every conceivable means of cutting and carrying wood. The big rush came in the first two weeks after which the demand dropped off dramatically, principally due to bad weather and an easing of the fuel oil crisis. The program was ended February 10, 1974.

During roughly a month and a half, some 2404 cords of wood were sold at \$2.00 per cord for a total of \$4,808. The actual wood volume taken home probably was somewhat less due to measuring by trunkloads, etc. and not exact measurements.

Practically everyone was more than satisfied and we received excellent public relations from the people who availed themselves of this opportunity. Many acres of roadside deadwood was removed, which improved roadside aesthetics and removed a possible fire hazard. A few people became overly concerned that our forest roadsides would become denuded or aesthetically destroyed. Their worries were for naught.

State Forest Timber Sales Rising in Value

Last year, we made mention of the high stumpage prices that were being

paid for standing timber (stumpage), particularly in western Massachusetts for our quality hardwoods that grow there. That year the highest price we had received for softwood (principally White Pine) was \$32. per 1000 board feet stumpage. This year we received a high bid of \$45. per MBM for a small lot of average quality White Pine on the Lowell-Dracut Forest. From all indications this may be the highest pine bid for sometime as in the spring of 1974, the pine market took a slump due to curtailment of house construction. It is expected that the high prices for hardwoods will hold about the same for another year.

The timber sales this year due to several factors reached an all time high. The volume of over 4 1/2 million feet is due first to the salvage clearing of nearly a million board feet on the Site #3 flood control reservoir on October Mt. Forest and second to a sale of an estimated 3 million board feet of plantation thinnings on the Martha's Vineyard State Forest. These sales naturally raised up the income total. As all the sales were mostly softwoods, we find that the average price of softwood stumpage ran about \$34. per 1000 Bd. Ft. this year.

The Martha's Vineyard State Forest thinning being small pole material must be considered separately. Also as this is based on estimated volume by cruise only, it may hold up to the 3 million feet or if less it could run higher than the \$13.33 per MBM stumpage price. Although the sale is shown consummated this fiscal year, our actual cut and income within the year may be different as this is a three year contract for cutting and payments. Other sales, although on a general years time may overlap in cutting period and income periods. (see following pages).

Federal Reimbursements Help Foresters Help Landowners

This year, through the Cooperative Forest Management Program with the

U. S. Forest Service (C.F.M.) and the federal Small Watershed Program (P.L.566) our 12 service foresters helped over 4,100 woodland owners with their problems on over 103,200 acres of forest land. Such problems were solved as how to plant, weed, thin, prune trees and improve the quantity and quality of saleable forest products.

These foresters helped find a market for nearly 10 million board feet of timber with a sale value of 393,000 dollars to the owners. Under these programs this year, Massachusetts received \$42,400. in C.F.M. funds, \$3,539 in for P.L.566. All federal reimbursements plus \$6,017 County reimbursement for this service.

STATE FOREST TIMBER SALES 1974

<u>Region & State Forest</u>	<u>Principal Species</u>	<u>Vol. Bd. Ft.</u>	<u>Income</u>
<u>Region #1 Southeast Mass.</u>			
Martha's Vineyard State Forest	Red, White & Scotch Pine	3,000,000	\$40,000.00
<u>Region #2 Northeast Mass.</u>			
Willowdale State Forest	Hardwoods	200 cords	400.00
Lowell-Dracut State Forest	White Pine	42,000	1,910.00
Willowdale State Forest	White Pine, Oaks	162,000	4,540.00
<u>Region #3 Worcester County</u>			
No Sales	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
<u>Region #4 Connecticut Valley</u>			
Warwick State Forest	White Pine, Hemlock, Misc. Hardwoods	345,000	12,550.00
<u>Region #5 Berkshire County</u>			
Sandisfield State Forest	White Pine, Hemlock, Oak, Cherry, Ash, Red Maple, Misc. Hardwoods	136,500	5,555.55
October Mt. State Forest	Red Spruce, Hemlock, Larch, White Pine, Cherry, Soft Maple, Yellow & White Birch, Beech & White Ash	958,000	31,640.52
	Totals	4,643,700	\$96,596.07

FOREST DEVELOPMENT INCOME

FISCAL 1974

Forest Products	\$62,226.06
U.S. Forest Service Reimbursements	
Cooperative Forest Management	42,400.00
Little Watershed Program (P.L. 566)	3,538.94
County Reimbursements	
Berkshire (1973)	6,017.00
Timber Harvesters Licenses	635.00
Land and Buildings	2,501.00
Rent, Other	540.00
Other	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total Income	\$118,858.00

Under the Federal Agricultural Subsidy Program which includes tree planting and forest improvement measures besides agricultural practices, Massachusetts woodlot owners have signed up for 217 forest improvement projects supervised by our foresters. Federal cost sharing with the landowners will amount to \$88,265.

Another service under these programs has been to help loggers and sawmills to do a better job of logging so as to protect and improve our forest environment. In connection with this, our Forest Cutting Practices Law requires annual licensing of all timber harvesters. This year we processed 112 Resident Licenses and 14 Nonresident Licenses for a total of \$700. income.

Those forest landowners who have shown they are doing a good job of forest management are entitled to a Tree Farm sign and certificate issued through the American Forest Institute, a private organization sponsored by the large paper and lumber company industry throughout the United States. We are at present reinspecting the 370 Tree Farms with 98,650 acres of woodland in Massachusetts in order to weed out those who are no longer practicing good forest management. Over half of our Tree Farms have been inspected to-date.

Special Interest Projects by Service Foresters

Middlesex County forester finds that the sawmills in his area are modernizing their equipment.

Essex County forester ran a very successful Christmas Tree contest with many high quality trees at the annual Topsfield Fair, viewed by 20,000 people. He also helped Massachusetts Audubon Society put on a very educational Maple sap-syrup demonstration.

Our Northern Worcester County forester, who is interested in tree genetics, is cooperating with Yale University Forestry School in setting out small plantations of especially selected seed source Pitch Pines for provenance tests.

This means that these Pitch Pines have been selected from seed from high quality trees all along the Atlantic coastal states from Maine through Tennessee to be planted in Massachusetts to find out which seed source trees will make the best growth and survival here. These seedling trees are being planted on State Forests in Clinton, Montague, Martha's Vineyard, Myles Standish and Shawme-Crowell. Pitch Pine is used as a fire resistant tree.

Connecticut Valley foresters helped market over 3 1/2 million board feet of timber and gave forestry assistance to nearly 2000 landowners.

The forestry education workshop at Hawley State Forest was used by 1200 students from Western Massachusetts schools.

The August 28, 1974 Tornado that ran along the New York - Massachusetts boundary line destroying timber and houses in a five mile path especially in the towns of Richmond and West Stockbridge, created a special project for our Berkshire County foresters. These foresters with the assistance of the Hampden County forester spent many days in mapping the destroyed area, helping get roads and trails opened up and finding crews to salvage merchantable timber.

The foresters in Western Massachusetts helped the U. S. Forest Service in a special survey of volumes of Maple sap from various size trees in various locations.

The Northern Berkshire forester brought together a group of forest landowners in Williamstown to form a cooperative unit for forest management.

The Chief Forester represented the Division at a Natural Area Workshop conducted by the Natural Resources Council at the Parker House in December. This workshop was to work out a policy and program to inventory, record and protect unique natural areas of significant New England importance.

The Chief Forester has also represented the Division on a committee of

loggers, sawmill men and private foresters to work out a system that could be used to evaluate logging jobs as to their impact on the environment. A model contract was worked out to help forest landowners control logging on their lands.

All our foresters, the Chief Forester and Director Gullion met together at the Upton State Forest in January, February and May to discuss mutual problems with private consulting foresters who work in Massachusetts. It was decided that better communications would solve most of the problems and that this could be accomplished by periodic newsletters and meetings between us.

State Forest Management - Spread Too Thin

At least 75% of the 250,000 acres of forests and parks under our administration are capable of growing and harvesting wood products without interfering with other multiple forest uses such as recreation, aesthetics, water and wildlife. We have three foresters, each with one assistant to plan and carry out forest management and maintenance details on these thousands of acres. It is almost an impossible task even with a very small help from the few forest crews that are not wholly tied up with recreation maintenance year-round. Some of the problems they met were:

Boundaries

With over 1500 miles of state forest and park boundaries, it is a constant job to inspect and maintain them by brushing out, painting and placing special boundary markers at strategic points. Nearly 75 miles of boundaries were maintained this year. This isn't enough as they should be covered at least once in 10 years.

Timber Sales

Although we showed the volumes of timber sold this year under a previous heading in this report, the volume actually marked was considerably

more. The two foresters in Regions 4 and 5 alone, planned, marked and estimated over a million and a half board feet during the year. This still is only a half of a hoped for goal of over three million board feet of timber sales from these forests.

Forest Improvement

Again this year with the inmates from Correctional Forestry Camps doing no forestry improvement work and most state forest and park crews on nearly year-round recreation area supervision and maintenance, very little forest improvement work was accomplished. Less than 100 acres of weeding, thinnings or pruning of crop trees was done on six forests and the rest reported no forest improvements.

We need low cost manpower crews under good technical supervision to keep our forests in a healthy fast growing condition to produce quality crops of forest products. You cannot get maximum crops from a garden without weeding. The same holds true for a forest. We should be covering ten times the acreage of forest improvement we did this year as a minimum and twenty times would be better.

"NEW ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS HAVE MAJOR IMPACT"

In 1969, the Division established a specific section within Forests and Parks to deal with land-use permits and record keeping of land for the Comptroller's Division.

This section has been in existence now for five years, and the end is not yet in sight relative to resolving the various land uses.

Last year three new laws were passed which have had a direct bearing on land use.

The three laws that were passed are:

1. Article 97 of the State Constitution

This law requires that lands acquired for conservation purposes cannot be used for other purposes or otherwise disposed of except by special acts enacted by a two-thirds vote, of each branch of General Court.

2. Section 18 of the General Appropriation Act of 1973, as amended by Chapter 1181 of the Acts of 1973.

This Act states that no Department shall occupy, make expenditures for maintenance of land, buildings or other state-owned or occupied facilities or other property other than that under its control; and shall not authorize or otherwise allow the use by any private agency of land, buildings or facilities under its control unless such use or expenditure has been approved by the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means after recommendations by the Commissioner of Administration.

3. The Environmental Policy Act

This Act requires all agencies to review and evaluate all of their activities so they can determine environmental impact and further

requires them to avoid or minimize that impact. The evaluation of a project is accomplished by preparing a written report on a project.

ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLE 97

Article 97 has resulted in the Division drafting four of the five bills filed to allow a specific use of our land.

Of the five bills filed, this year three have passed and two are still in the legislative process.

The first bill filed in accordance with Article 97 was to allow us to grant to the Town of Cohasset 231.73 acres of the Wompatuck State Park for the purpose of creating a reservoir. This bill passed and was signed last July. We are currently attempting to satisfy the Environmental Policy Act before we can conclude any use agreements.

This Division received a request to establish a drainage easement across a portion of the Lake Cochituate State Park last July. Chapter 864 of the Acts of 1973 was passed and signed by the Governor on October 4, 1973 granting us the authority to enter into the agreement. The agreement was concluded in January of 1974.

The third bill filed, was to allow this Division to enter into a new agreement for the use of the site on Mt. Greylock, currently used for television broadcasting.

Chapter 364 of the Acts of 1974 was signed by the Governor on June 18, 1974, giving us the authority to enter into a new renewable ten-year lease. We are currently negotiating a new lease with Poole-Broadcasting Company, Inc.

We are awaiting the outcome of House bills number 5698 and 5699 which would allow us to enter into agreements for the T.V. site and the use of our land for ski slopes and associated equipment on the summit and slopes of East Mountain State Forest in Great Barrington.

ACTIVITIES UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1973

The Division submitted for acceptance by the Commissioner of Administration and the House and Senate Committees on Ways and Means, twenty-one activities currently allowed on our land which do not come under the conditions set forth in Article 97.

We have not heard to-date on the projects submitted for acceptance.

ACTIVITIES UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT CHAPTER 30 SECTION 61 and 62

As of July 1, 1973 all State Agencies were compelled to comply with the Environmental Policy Act.

This resulted in all projects, permits and uses of our land requiring compliance with the law.

The first encounter with the Environmental Policy Act was not a pleasant one for the Division.

The Division received a request to use certain State Forests and Parks within Region 4 and Region 5 in conjunction with the International Six-Day Trials. This was a motorcycle event to be held in lieu of the annual Berkshire International Trials, which had been held for a number of years previously without any problems.

The end result, was that we were the first state agency to submit an Environmental Assessment Form to the Office of the Secretary of Environmental Affairs, which is the first phase in compliance with the law.

Secretary Foster, based on comments received relative to the E.A.F. on the International Six-Day Trials, required an Environmental Impact Report. We completed the Environmental Impact Report five days prior to the commencement of the event which was to commence on September 17, 1973. We were brought to court on Friday, September 14 by ten citizens who contested we did not comply with the letter of the law. The case was dismissed and the event was held. The trials were successfully handled and well controlled. To-date, we have prepared over sixty assessment forms for the various projects.

We are in the process of preparing two Environmental Impact Reports. One is for the proposed water impoundment on Wompatuck State Park and the other to describe the activity of timber harvesting on our lands.

Each Regional Supervisor has designated certain employees within his region to prepare Environmental Assessment Forms, which are then submitted to this office. The Commissioner has established an in-house review committee who's function is to review all Environmental Assessment Forms, in an effort to obtain all the expertise within the Department.

Land Use Permits

The Division currently has three hundred and thirty-two permits for use of its lands. These range from power-lines, right of ways, land use by the U. S. Government, and private individuals for agricultural purposes.

We have received numerous requests from other State and private agencies for the use of our mountain tops for communication purposes.

On an annual renewable basis, the Division has issued thirty-five permits. These range from one day events such as trail rides to agricultural permits.

The total revenue to the Division associated with its land-use permits last year was: \$18,700.

This past year has seen the cancellation of a land-use permit by the Berkshire County Boy Scouts. Camp Eagle, a Boy Scout Camp on October Mountain State Forest, has been closed due to the lack of funds for operation.

NEW VALUES BEING APPLIED TO VARIOUS USES

This past year has seen a new approach taken in setting fees and rates for our land-use.

We are currently awaiting the outcome of several appraisals for such uses as communication centers, and ski areas on our lands.

In addition, we have instituted a new procedure to affix fees for agricultural lands. The figures for land-use have been prepared by the Farm-land Valuation Advisory Commission. The formula is as follows:

<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>FVAC Range of Values per acre</u>	<u>Example of Use</u>
Tillable A	\$500 - \$800	Cranberries, shade tobacco nursery plants.
Tillable B	\$150 - \$250	Binder tobacco, vegetables potatoes, orchards
Tillable C	\$100 - \$200	Cropland and Cropland pasture
Permanent pasture and productive woodland	\$ 20 - \$ 60	Untillable; supports grazing animals
Non-Productive land	\$ 10 - \$ 20	Contiguous marshy or rocky areas

To obtain the per acre fee:

Multiply the local tax rate times the Soil Type Value. Figure a 10% carrying charge and the total will establish the fee per acre. This has resulted in a substantial increase relative to the per acre fee. The fees now fall in the \$16.00/acre range rather than the old \$2.00/acre fee.

ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1974
BUREAU OF INSECT PEST CONTROL
CHARLES S. HOOD, CHIEF

The Various Aspects of Pest Control

The more the public becomes involved in the out-of-doors, the more it becomes aware of what it believes are pests. In many instances the greatest pest is man himself and is the hardest to control.

Over the past few years the list of pests to be considered by the Division of Forests and Parks has increased from insects and diseases of forest and shade trees to such things as wood ticks, poison ivy, aquatic weeds and most recently, rats.

In the Bureau, it all started around the turn of the century with the gypsy moth. The insect has retained its high pest rating to this day, although joined by many others.

The latest Division pest problems have been around for a long time but have not demanded a great deal of attention until recently. The increased interest is directly related to the increase in recreational activity. Suddenly there is a demand for clear, clean water devoid of weeds and algae. Areas are now being developed where rats have been the major inhabitants for years. People and rats are not compatible.

Numerous methods have been proposed and tried in the control of the various pests, including the last two mentioned, but up to the present time the application of chemicals has proven the most efficient. The Bureau is reasonably proficient along these lines and therefore is given the responsibility.

Island Rats

Having acquired many of the Boston Harbor Islands, the Department is

now intent on developing them for recreation. One of the problems acquired with the land masses, are colonies of the Norwegian rat which over the years have developed to sizable proportions.

Fortunately for us the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted a survey and has determined the extent of the problem on the various islands. Of immediate importance, as they are to be developed first, are Gallops, Grape, Bumpkin and Slate Islands. Thanks to the help of our friends in the Wildlife Service an Environmental Assessment Form has been drawn up requesting permission to proceed with a control effort aimed at decreasing the rat population. If all goes well it should commence during Fiscal Year 1975.

Weeds Continue To Grow

Aquatic weed and algae control is a maintenance program. This needed program has been conducted for a number of years. With the heavy use of the lakes and ponds and the human development nearby, which adds to our woes, it becomes more and more important that they be maintained. Despite some claims, the only practical means of controlling the weeds and algae is through the use of chemicals.

Plans are now underway to treat 14 bodies of water. The total to be treated will be 1016 surface acres. Hopefully the work will be completed during the summer of 1974.

Disrupted Routine

Much of the normal, routine work of the Bureau is the assistance to

cities and towns in Dutch elm diseased tree removal and scouting, the regular visitations to communities by the District Supervisors, etc. was curtailed during the past year in order to get the gypsy moth research work accomplished.

Personnel from three regions were involved in the research during the summer and early fall. District Supervisors and tree crews from Regions 2, 3, and 4 were assigned to the special gypsy moth project. Although this curtailed the Dutch elm disease assistance program somewhat, valuable assistance was rendered during the fall, winter and early spring months. Retirements and changes in the crews also tended to slow the assistance work.

In slowing down the routine assistance work to the cities and towns the only rationale has to be that the gypsy moth research work will ultimately be for the benefit of all. It is hoped that the end results will be methods to control the gypsy moth more beneficial to people and the environment.

Cooperative Research on Gypsy Moth

Results of the 1973 research project involving the aerial applications of disparlure, the synthetic sex pheromone of the gypsy moth, at the rate of 2 grams of the microencapsulated form to each of 16,000 acres were most promising. The effect of this treatment on mating of the moth was determined by monitoring one hundred 0.1 acre plots in both the treated area and in a similar nearby untreated (control) area.

In traps baited with 10 milligrams of disparlure, 2,193 males were caught in the untreated area compared with 63 in the treated area; in traps baited with virgin females, 1136 males were taken in the control

compared with only one in the treated area. This reduction in trap captures indicates that the odor-guidance system that normally leads males to females for mating was disrupted by the treatment.

Virgin females were also placed near the base of tree trunks to determine whether mating would be inhibited; mating in the treated area (relative to untreated area) was severely suppressed for the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ weeks when the treatment was fresh; mating then increased as the treatment grew older but the treatment still exerted substantial disruption of mating 5 weeks after application.

Although reproduction was not eliminated in the treated area there was no substantial increase in the number of egg masses when compared with the previous year count. In the untreated area there was a three to four-fold increase as compared to the previous year.

Success Leads to Further Work

The reasonably successful experiment in 1973 led the Bureau and the U. S. Agricultural Research Service to lay plans for a logical continuation in 1974. Four square mile blocks were laid out in the area of the 1973 work. With one block reserved for a control the other three would be sprayed with various formulations of disparlure. On two of the blocks 8 grams of microencapsulated disparlure would be applied. This would be four times the rate applied in 1973.

After a discussion with M.D.C. officials at Quabbin it was agreed that the Bureau would be allowed to conduct, in 1974, extensive investigations on Mt. Zion, the largest of the Quabbin Islands. The reason for choosing the island was its isolation from the mainland and other gypsy moth infestations.

The Island was divided into three equal areas. In June of 1974 it was aerially sprayed with two applications of Sevin in order to reduce the resident population of gypsy moths to extremely low levels. Another island nearby was chosen as a control. One third of the large island was to be employed as a test to determine the usefulness of high potency traps. They were set out on a grid system at the rate of 10 per acre or an approximate total of 4,500 traps. The middle third of island will be used as a buffer zone. The upper third will be sprayed with disparlure at the rate of eight grams per acre.

The research project is underway at the time of this writing. The Bureau has been complimented on the quality of the data which it has been supplying and, hopefully, the research can continue for a number of years.

General Conditions

Gypsy Moth

Populations have continued to build across the State. The aerial survey conducted in July of 1973 indicated 43,970 acres as defoliated. The areas of most concern were Cape Cod, localized areas in Bristol and Norfolk Counties, and the towns of Brimfield, Wales, Holland, Monson and Hampden in south central Massachusetts. The total area defoliated was about double that of the previous year.

Following the advice of the Bureau (see appendix) a number of communities with the same gypsy moth problem combined their efforts under single contracts and sprayed to control the pest. Results were most gratifying and cost was held to a minimum.

Dutch Elm Disease

The biggest problem faced by communities these days is that of carrying out the most important aspect of Dutch elm disease control--the disposal of the dead and dying elm wood before it becomes a breeder of the bark beetles which play a major role in spreading the disease. Sanitary landfill has become a major problem in many cities and towns and large elm trees quickly use up available space. The only other reasonable alternative is to destroy the wood as a breeding area by burning. Although this is allowed under the outdoor burning regulations, issued by the Department of Public Health it is another thing to convince local fire chiefs and Public Health regional offices that it should be done.

Fall Webworm

Late summer of 1973 again saw a population explosion of the native pest. Outbreaks have suddenly occurred periodically in Massachusetts and as suddenly they subside. Hundreds of phone calls and letters were received regarding this pest. Many callers and letter writers were confused by this insect. Some thought it was the gypsy moth and some thought it was the eastern tent caterpillar. Many believed that it would destroy the trees.

Most of these people were relieved to learn that primarily the wild cherry was the tree species attacked and even it was not in danger of being killed. If discovered when the nests are relatively small they can be controlled by hand removal. Otherwise spraying with Sevin is effective.

Fall Cankerworm

For some reason the town of Braintree and vicinity is conducive to

buildups of fall cankerworm populations. It is a native insect which occasionally creates situations similar to those caused by the gypsy moth. Oak seems to be the favored food and the caterpillars hatch and attack at approximately the same time as the gypsy moth. And, similar to the gypsy moth, the insect seems to create more of a nuisance than to severely damage the trees.

The Town of Braintree aerielly sprayed 4,400 acres with Sevin 4-Oil. Reports from the District Supervisor indicated that the project was successful.

Pine Looper

Activity of this insect increased on the Cape except in Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown. The towns of Bourne, Mashpee and Sandwich sprayed Sevin 4-Oil by helicopter, with apparent good results. The severity of attack seems to move from area to area.

Hemlock Looper

This insect continued in outbreak condition in Essex County. The major portion of the attack was centered in the Town of Essex, although it was also found in Rockport, Gloucester, Manchester, Beverly and Wenham. The total acreage, as determined by aerial survey, was 2,765 acres.

Periodic outbreaks of this insect occur, usually, on mature or over-mature stands of hemlock. The present outbreak is no exception. A considerable amount of hemlock has been killed in the area. Careful examination, however, reveals that much of the young hemlock has survived.

Tree Disease Conditions

The summer of 1973 was particularly bad as far as foliage diseases were concerned. We had a wet spring which was conducive to the rapid spread of these diseases. Anthracnose was heavy on oaks and sycamores. Along the coast ash leaf rust was very noticeable on ash. Each District Supervisor reported heavy mortality from the Dutch elm disease, and, sugar maples continued to decline along city and town streets. Shoe-string root rot is beginning to show up in stands of red oak that have, in the past few years, suffered from drought and insect defoliation.

Summation

It has been demonstrated now for two years that communities with the same problem can, by banding together, save themselves money and time when controlling the gypsy moth. Assistance from the Bureau in the matter of determining where the problem exists and the proper timing for the spray application together with on the spot technical advice gives the communities all they need.

If the research now underway leads us to new and useful information this too can be passed along to the cities and towns. In this manner it is hoped that the safest and most advantageous methods of control will be employed. If and when this comes about, it will make all of our present efforts worth-while. If a happy combination of research and public service can be maintained in the Bureau we will have achieved a happy balance in our relationship with the cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1974
BUREAU OF RECREATION

GILBERT BLISS - CHIEF OF RECREATION
KENTON BEAUJEAN - ASSISTANT CHIEF OF RECREATION
PAUL HOGAN - SUPERVISOR OF RINKS & POOLS
ARTHUR GREENBERG - SUPERVISOR OF INTERPRETIVE SERVICES

Fiscal 1974 was a year of progress in providing the necessary public recreational opportunities which this Bureau is responsible for. Our operation budget more accurately reflected our responsibilities and provided for expansion in several critical areas of activity.

Total visitation to our various facilities increased by over eight hundred thousand during the past year. This increase is attributed to expansion of pool and camping facilities plus a general continued growth of the desire of people to visit the out-of-doors in increasing numbers. Snow based activities were extremely limited during the past year but the numbers of total outdoor visitors increased during winter months very likely because of this lack of snow and the milder weather associated with it.

The following are items of special interest during fiscal year 1974.

INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM INITIATED

New Position Filled

The Supervisor of Interpretive Services position was provided for in the annual budget and filled late in this fiscal year. Arthur Greenberg was appointed to this position on May 28, 1974.

Greenberg has a B.S. in Natural Resources from California State University and a MA in Environmental Education from Montclair College, in New Jersey. He has been an Instructor at the New Jersey State School of Conservation and a Naturalist for the Nassau County Board of Cooperative Education in New York.

Objectives

The general objective is to institute natural and historical interpretive programs across the state. These, basically, will take the form of guided and self-guided nature trails and historic facility tours, and visitor or nature centers offering exhibits, information and films and slides. Additional interpretive features, such as on-site exhibits and demonstrations, or observation towers and photographic blinds, will be used to enhance any one area's activities.

Although these programs will be established predominately on DNR held land, we are also open to providing assistance with interpretation or environmental education to other agencies within the Commonwealth, such as school systems, conservation commissions, town planning or parks departments, etc.

Youth Conservation Corps

The first two weeks of this new position was spent preparing a project proposal for the Youth Conservation Corps which was to take place for eight weeks this summer at Freetown-Fall River State Forest and Mt. Wachusett State Reservation. The YCC is an educational work-oriented program to accomplish needed conservation work and enhance interpretive features while providing summer employment for a coed group of approximately one hundred fifteen through nineteen year olds.

The proposed projects fall under the headings of:

- Roadside Improvement
- Timber Stand Improvement
- Wildlife Management
- Trail Development
- Water Holes
- Erosion Control
- Watershed Activities
- Misc. Esthetic & Maintenance

The program proposal will be expanded before next spring, for although the YCC did not materialize this summer, we expect it to in subsequent years.

Priorities

Although the entire state is really a priority there are certain parcels of land and facilities which commend greater immediate attention. Each of these priority projects is either relatively close to a large urban area or it is an already existing structure waiting to be utilized. The Boston Harbor Islands, Borderland State Park, and Moore Memorial State Park fit the first category; while the visitor centers at Wompatuck, Mt. Wachusett, and Mt. Greylock fit the latter category.

Contracts

There are two ongoing or pending 03 contracts which will be of definite interpretive value before or upon their completion. These are:

Roland Wells Robbins	- Historic Restoration at Moore Memorial State Park
University of Massachusetts, Boston	- Archaeological and Paleo- botanical Study of twelve Boston Harbor Islands

Impressions

Up to this point in his duties with the Commonwealth, Greenberg has visited many DNR holdings across the state including, of course, all the priority areas. He has found the interpretive potential of this state to be extremely high. The great variety and beauty of the state's topography, geology, flora, and fauna in combination with its rich history and historical structures and remnants render Massachusetts a potential leader in the field of interpretation.

RINK AND POOL HIGHLIGHTS

The initiation of several construction projects and the completion of others has kept the rink and pool program very active throughout the entire fiscal year. Specific items of interest are as follows:

RINKS

Construction

Construction was begun at two sites for new rinks at Auburn and Gardner. Both of these installations are scheduled for opening in Fall of 1974. While both got their initial start at about the same time Auburn is lagging behind for a variety of reasons. Construction planned but not started: Rockland, two "Satellite" rinks at Hawksnest in Harwich and Red Bridge in Wilbraham.

Major Repair Items

The most bothersome and most costly occurred at Haverhill where the entire slab is being replaced due to freon leakage caused by corroded piping. Replacement was started in May. Financing was approved for replacement of dashboards at Brockton, Worcester, and Springfield. Work will be done this Summer. At Springfield the refrigeration equipment replacement financing was authorized and will also be accomplished during shutdown.

Attendance

Remains at a highly satisfactory level although some areas are dropping off where the number of area rinks increased. Total attendance for fiscal 1974 at the rinks was 1,836,062.

Costs

The major increase in costs was of course in the energy category, most notably electricity which drove the monthly bill to the \$4,000 level.

Energy Crisis

Forced reduced operations and early closing on May 4, 1974. In addition, vehicular travel was greatly curtailed.

DNR Hockey Tournament

This was a great success with the finals being held at Marlboro.

Programs

A new "over 30" skating program was instituted at the suggestion of Commissioner Brownell and has proved to be very popular.

Pools

Construction

The eighteenth swimming pool operated by the DNR was officially opened on Saturday, June 29, 1974, at Agawam on the edge of Robinson State Park. Commissioner Brownell represented the Department and Director Bruce Gullion the Division.

Major Repair Items

The Milford pool site was extensively damaged by flooding this Spring. Our Engineering Department personnel under the direction of Richard Correia and Howard Bacon are planning its rehabilitation. Contract was awarded for the replacement of the filtering system at Milford.

Attendance

The attendance was very satisfactory and of course, with ten new pools activated, it is considerably higher than last year. Fiscal 1974 saw pool attendance reach 408,314.

Costs

Operating costs have increased sharply. Not only utilities but the cost of pool chemicals have risen sharply. Chlorine has gone from \$9.07 per 150 cylinder to \$15.00. The 1975 fiscal contract was awarded in May increasing the cost to \$31.50 per cylinder, plus a \$50.00 deposit.

Programs

The "Learn to Swim" program was well attended and popular, as are adult and handicapped sessions. 6000 learned to swim.

PAD CARE Program

In an effort to improve the technical knowledge of our pool staff and thereby improve the quality of the pool water, we hired as consultants the PAD CARE Program offered by the Paddock Pools Company. If the crystal clear waters observed at the pools are an indication, the investment is well justified.

VANDALISM CONTINUES

Webster defines vandalism as "one who willfully or ignorantly destroys, damages, or defaces property belonging to another or to the public."

We here in the Commonwealth have not escaped the efforts of the vandal. Vandalism this past year throughout our state forest and park system has cost the Commonwealth \$200,000. and it appears that it will be even greater next year.

Some of the major acts of vandalism include the burning of the Quinsigamond State Park bathhouse at a cost of approximately \$25,000, the burning of a building at Horseneck Beach Reservation at an estimated cost of \$16,000, that we were planning to utilize as a campers contact station, the breaking into of buildings at Lowell-Dracut and Quinsigamond, trucks damaged and stolen to the extent that it will cost \$2,400 to repair them. At Salisbury Beach Reservation vandals broke into the main garage and caused \$3,000 worth of damage to vehicles and two-way radios.

The Summit House at Skinner Park has been extensively vandalized the past couple of years and a break at our Brimfield Headquarters cost us the loss of tools valued at \$1,000.

The rink and pool program suffers from the acts of vandalism even though the rinks are covered by our personnel nearly 24 hours a day. It seems to only take a minute for an individual or group to rip a sink or lavatory from the wall or to kick a hole through a metal partition, or the cal-wall sections.

Glass breakage alone in Region 4 (Connecticut Valley Area) is estimated to cost \$2,000 for labor and materials annually.

Water faucets, mirrors, shower heads and other miscellaneous items are constantly being replaced throughout our entire recreational system.

It is estimated that a minimum of 20% of repair monies in all accounts goes to counteract vandalism. This only can deal with repairable items. A permanent, deteriorating effect is evident from damage to vegetation, unique natural features and permanent structural facilities which never are the same once the vandal has struck.

There is no apparent effective solution but reduction is sought in the efforts to provide better surveillance, maintenance and to initiate a program of interpretation to relate the value of the state forests, parks and recreational facilities to the people that use them and thereby hopefully establish a feeling of stewardship that will have positive "on the ground" effects.

GREYLOCK SKI SITUATION STUDIED

During September, Sno-Engineering, Inc., of Franconia, New Hampshire was placed under contract to study the ski area potentials of Saddleball and the Thunderbolt Ski Trail, within the Greylock State Reservation.

The completed report was received on February 4, 1974.

Summary of Recommendations

"Although the development of an attractive ski area of quite some magnitude is physically feasible on Saddleball Mountain, Sno-Engineering recommends that such an undertaking not be considered at the present time due to a combination of circumstances as follows:"

"Inordinately high construction costs would appear to preclude economic viability; environmental considerations, especially the possible negative impact on the Adams water supply require further study; the skier market has been depressed since 1971, and it appears that the current winter will amplify this negative growth; the private sector can expand up to 30% to meet possible future demand; and the unknown and unforeseeable consumer reaction to the energy shortage could further complicate the overall economic picture. Therefore, until such time as the factors noted above can be resolved, and until such time as the economic health of the Berkshire ski industry improves, Sno-Engineering suggests that the site in question be preserved for quiet use and natural improvement under some land designation which will not prevent its future development as a fine ski recreation area."

The report dealt with the existing condition of the Thunderbolt Ski Trail and its historical significance. Recommendations relative to a possible use of some of the lower portion, in conjunction with the adjacent Greylock Glen development, were explored as well as the need for a program of better control and maintenance.

The Theil Farm area was recommended for recreational use involved primarily with swimming and picnicking. Access problems were enumerated and there was a general feeling that although the area is attractive the problems to effect its utilization are substantial.

A public meeting to discuss the report was held on February 26, 1974, at the Greylock Visitor Center, in Lanesboro.

Only twenty-one people attended but their numbers included those who have been in the forefront of Greylock discussions, particularly in relation to skiing.

An excellent presentation of the report was made by James Branch of Sno-Engineering, after which a question and answer period took place.

It would seem that this report has been accepted in the Berkshires as having a sound basis in fact. Karl Heckler, County Planner, who attended this meeting, complimented the DNR for having conducted the study and establishing a sound basis for future planning assistance activities.

This report has finally publicly stated the true skiing potential of Saddleball Mountain, a matter which has been the basis for much previous "wheel spinning" in both the public and private sectors.

Research was done by the Region 5 staff on the Thunderbolt Ski Trail. Much of this information will be retained in the Visitor Center for the use of people interested in this area.

HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE THUNDERBOLT SKI TRAIL

The original Thunderbolt Ski Trail was completed in 1934.

The trail was suggested by the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Committee in Amherst. Mr. Dwight J. Francis was largely responsible for laying out the new trail. The actual work was done by the 107th Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC's), under the supervision of Sigismuna Sadzmski (described as an expert in handling dynamite). Part of this trail ended on private property and trouble eventually arose with the owner of the

property. At this point (1936) Mr. Charles Parker was hired by the National Park Service, with the cooperation of the Greylock Reservation Commission, as a consultant to study the situation and come up with a satisfactory solution. Mr. Parker's recommendation was to purchase the Yaeske Woodlot and the Theil Farm, with this the lower half would be relocated, keeping the trail entirely on Reservation land. This also would improve the original layout because it made better terrain available and exposure to a ski trail. These recommendations were accepted and Mr. Parker layed out and supervised the construction of the Bellows Pipe Trail, the Thunderbolt cut-off and also the Stoney Ledge Trail. Work was done by the CCC's.

A countywide committee was formed and public subscriptions and donations were asked for. This was done successfully and \$5,000 was raised during the "depression" era, a feat in itself considering conditions in those days.

The approximate length of the trail is 1.6 miles. The Thunderbolt runs down the east slope of Mt. Greylock from the Summit to the Theil Road, above Adams. The maximum gradient is 35° and 2,175' vertical decent. Width 15 - 60', exposure Northeast, southeast, depth of snow required - 12", average season January 1 - April 10, classification - Expert, Class "A". The beginning of the trail is known as the "Schuss" and is very steep and dangerous. Approximately ¼ mile further down is a section known as "Big Ben" and is known as the steepest part of the trail. At the end of this, the trail levels off and is very bumpy. The "Needles Eye" is next, it is very steep and narrow bringing the skier to the "Big Schuss" another steep area and the first of three bridges. The next area is known as the "Bumps". The second bridge is encountered next leading onto the ending through the Theil Farm.

The local ski clubs asked their members to suggest names for the Trail. Mr. Oran McCarthy, a member of the Greylock Ski Club, suggested the name "THUNDERBOLT" because the ski trail reminded him of another exciting downhill ride, a roller-coaster, at Revere Beach known as the Thunderbolt. This was the name chosen.

The first Massachusetts downhill Championship race was held on the Thunderbolt Ski Trail on February 17, 1935. Promoters of this ski run emphasized that only "expert" skiers apply for the races, those less advanced in the sport could approach it cautiously. It was represented through the years as Berkshires outstanding thriller and one of the genuine thrillers of the East. Both New York and Boston ran trains to the Thunderbolt Ski Area with skiers coming from all parts of the world. The particular and unique topographical features of the Thunderbolt make it a "Class A" trail.

The Thunderbolt is the only "Class A" ski trail left in its original state. Cannon Mtn., Tacompsa, Wildcat, Nosedrive have all been modified or changed so that they are unrecognizable as to their original status. These other ski areas have terrain, in addition to the one trail (Class A) which is conducive to the installation of a complex of ski lifts-THUNDERBOLT DOES NOT.

The Thunderbolt was the site of one of the first, if not the first nofall race (1940).

It is an approved "Class A" trail for holding Championship events. Due to lack of lift facilities and adequate snow cover over a period of years, the trail fell into disuse. Some coaches felt that it was not wide enough for rapidly increasing speeds of the day. More advanced equipment enhances the ability of todays skier in their skiing endeavors.

MEADOW SITE TAKES SHAPE

A cooperative planning venture involving the towns of New Braintree and North Brookfield was begun during this fiscal year in order to provide for a quality new state park area which would reflect both local and regional needs.

The Selectmen in both communities assisted in the appointment of an advisory committee which was formed to meet with the Department.

Landowners, within the proposed area to be acquired, were generally in favor of state acquisition but feelings outside of the boundaries was varied.

An initial meeting of the advisory committee was held on October 1, 1973, at the New Braintree Town Hall. Subsequent meetings were held in the North Brookfield High School.

In response to probing committee questions and opinions, DNR and Soil Conservation Service personnel gradually worked out a park plan which is much the better for the intense scrutiny it has received.

The park, which is part of the Upper Quabog P.L.-566 Project, will be highlighted by a 100 acre impoundment which will be the focal point for a day-use area. Future camping is a possibility.

Trails and other measures to enhance the many natural and historical features will be a major part of the public use activity.

Much discussion has ensued over the function of the impoundment, its impact on environmental factors and the location of park access points.

An early advisory committee recommendation was being implemented as the fiscal year closed, in the retention of the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission (CMPRC) to study the community impact of the establishment of this park.

The statement of work involved with this contract with CMPRC is as follows:

The Planning Commission hereby agrees to provide personnel, facilities, services and materials, as required by the Department of Natural Resources, Commonwealth of Massachusetts to undertake a study relating to an investigation of the effects of the proposed Meadow Brook State Park upon the Towns of New Braintree and North Brookfield.

I. GENERAL

The possibility of the creation of a major public park facility by the State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forests and Parks in New Braintree and North Brookfield has prompted the communities to become concerned about the effect the park may have. For this reason the following planning program has been developed by the Central Massachusetts Regional Planning Commission in the hope of receiving financial assistance from the Department of Natural Resources to analyze the impact of the park on the two communities and the region and in turn to analyze the impact of the communities and region on the park.

II. PLANNING PROGRAM

Background for Planning:

1. Assemble readily available data and information relative to the physical characteristics of the Town. Utilize the recently prepared Natural Resources inventory (in New Braintree only) the MacConnell (U of Mass.) land use and vegetative analysis and other similar materials to map the land use configuration of the Town.
2. Analyze in a general way the plus or negative factors of growth of the Towns in light of the proposed park so that an appropriate course of action may be determined to insure the community's well-being and to insure the park a suitable environment.

III. ANALYSIS

Given the proposed acreage, configuration and development for the Meadow Brook Park Site by the Department of Natural Resources analyze

- a) the impact of the park on the two communities

1. traffic patterns
2. water supply
3. sanitary requirements
4. police and fire protection
5. tax base
6. economy (income, employment, etc.)
7. land use patterns and conflicts

b) impact of local community on the park, an examination of the leisure time recreation activities proposed for the park in light of present recreation supply, demand and needs of the local community - also role of the park in community open space.

c) an examination of the role the park proposal would play in meeting the leisure time/open space needs of the residents of New Braintree and North Brookfield.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

Outline:

1. Recommend actions which DNR could take to:
 - a. emphasize or increase positive impacts.
 - b. mitigate adverse impacts if any.
2. Recommend actions which the town could take to:
 - a. emphasize or increase positive impacts.
 - b. mitigate adverse impacts if any.

This is a pilot project of sorts in regard to community impact and if the results are received, as hoped for, we will apply this technique to other areas of new park proposals or plans for expansion of existing facilities.

BOSTON HARBOR ISLANDS COME INTO VIEW

Fiscal 1974 saw the acquisition of Raccoon and Bumpkin Islands, bringing to thirteen, the total under Department management.

The island system presently constitutes nearly 187 acres ranging in size from Hangman Island with only one quarter of an acre to Grape Island which contains fifty acres.

Management of this island system is in its infancy. Presently, efforts are geared toward cleanup, establishment of a basic trail system and some recreational facilities for camping and picnicking. This work is being done by the Department of Natural Resources staff personnel from the Wompatuck State Park in Hingham. Work initially was done on Grape and Bumpkin Islands in fiscal 1974.

Two boats have been acquired through the Federal Excess Property Program and are currently being readied for launching. They consist of a twenty-eight foot diesel power boat and one twenty-six foot whale boat.

A permanent staff for the island system as well as an initial equipment inventory were sought in the 1975 fiscal year budget.

The following positions have been approved and will be filled in early fiscal 1975:

- 1 - Senior Forest & Park Supervisor
- 1 - Maintenance Equipment Operator
- 1 - Conservation Skilled Helper
- 2 - Conservation Helpers
- 1 - Senior Operator Harbor Boat
- 2 - Operators Harbor Boat

The following equipment has been approved for purchase in fiscal 1975:

- 1 - 1 ton Rack Dump Truck
- 1 - 4 WD $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Pickup truck w/winch & radio
- 1 - Gravely type tractor w/attachments
- 2 - Chainsaws w/attachments
- 2 - Brush saws
- 1 - Portable generator

- 1 - Patrol Boat w/outboard motor, radio & trailer
Misc. small tool inventory
- 2 - 2 way radios for power launch and whale
boat (marine plus DNR portamobile)
- 3 - Rotary Gear Pumps w/attachments
- 8 - Lengths 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10 feet suction hose
6,000 ft. 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " Forest King Hose
- 4 - 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " Shut off nozzles
- 18 - Stainless stell backpack fire pump cans
- 10 - Koehler Commando lights w/batteries

Engineering investigations are progressing relative to the construction of piers, floating management facilities and the provisions of basic utilities, and facilities throughout the island system. The design work is currently being done by the Engineering staff of the Department of Natural Resources.

An archaeological study which will be done by the University of Massachusetts operating under contract by the Department is proposed to be conducted during the months of July and August. This work is considered essential as a prerequisite to the intensive development of any facility by this Department.

We consider interpretation of the natural and man made history of this island system to be a major factor regarding public use. The components of this interpretive program will be put together by the Division of Forests and Parks. A major base point will be established with the completion of the archaeological study.

The rat control project which will be done by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service was going through an Environmental Assessment review at the end of the fiscal year.

During November, several meetings were held with the Boston Redevelopment Authority and representatives of their architectural firm, Stahl Associates regarding DNR use of a new building being projected for construction and operation at the Rowe's Wharf location, on the Boston waterfront.

This building could serve as the base point for a public transportation system to the islands as well as administrative space for DNR personnel and management operations.

This year the Save Our Shores Boston Harbor Cleanup has left its mark on the harbor island system, once more.

On June 2 through June 9, activities were planned by S.O.S. with cooperation of the Department of Natural Resources, Metropolitan District Commission, the Coast Guard and other public agencies.

Major Division contributions came on the weekends with Region I personnel, primarily from Wompatuck State Park, providing assistance.

This project coincided with our ongoing cleanup and maintenance project which was being operated out of Wompatuck State Park.

The entire project seemed to be coordinated in a more satisfactory function than that of last year. Rain caused problems on June 1, but weather, during the remainder of the week, was not a factor.

INTERNATIONAL PROVED TO BE A REAL TRIAL

The world championship event of motorcycling, the International Six Day Trials were held in Berkshire and surrounding counties, September 17 - 22. The maximum daily attendance in one area, at one time, was estimated to be 10,000 persons.

This event proved to be the first major test for the use of the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) by the Department of Natural Resources.

After considerable soul searching a permit for use of certain state lands, was issued. This followed the filing of our first environmental assessment form under the provisions of MEPA. Court action to stop the permit was sought by opponents of the event but was unsuccessful.

The following is a brief summary of what the International Six Day Trials was all about.

The International Six-Days Trail (ISDT) is a cross-country motorcycle event, similar to the Berkshire International Trial, which has been an annual mid-May event in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts for the past five years. While the Berkshire Trial was a two-day event, (except for 1972, when it was expanded to a three-day, 500 mile route) the ISDT was staged over a period of six days, September 17-22, with a total route of 1,000 miles.

The purpose of the ISDT is first to test the reliability of a motorcycle over the distance prescribed, using for repairs only the tools which are carried by the rider, with no outside assistance provided to help this rider maintain his machine. Since motorcycle reliability has improved over the past several years, the routes chosen for this event have become increasingly difficult to more completely test the abilities of both man and machine.

Routes for the 1973 ISDT, the first ever held in the United States, basically involved three loops, starting and ending at Dalton, Massachusetts, with the riders covering one loop each day. This means that each loop was used twice during the week, once in each direction. The length of each loop was about 180 miles. Approximately 300 riders were entered in this event, about 240 of them foreign nationals and the remaining 60 from the United States.

Specifically, the state forests involved were Savoy Mountain, Windsor, Greylock, October Mountain, Sandisfield, Tolland and Otis (West Otis).

A great hue and cry generated from many sources that the environment was going to be greatly damaged as a result of this event.

Much of the criticism thrust on the Department was unjustified, some was not. Many individuals and organizations tried to prevent the trials from taking place.

Finally after months of hard work, and worry, the event took place with none of the predicted disasters happening. An inspection team comprised of the AMA and DNR personnel inspected the trail route one week prior to and then immediately following the trials. Many "before and after" pictures were taken for the record.

Regional and Division personnel collaborated in the effort to comprise the environmental impact report covering this event. Regional personnel contributed a total of 55 man-days to all phases.

DIGHTON ROCK DEDICATION

On Sunday, November 18, 1973, despite the onslaught of a biting wind off of the Taunton River, the largest group ever to assemble at Dighton Rock, at least in modern times, witnessed the dedication of the new building designed to shelter and enhance public viewing of this historic rock.

Commissioner Brownell led a delegation of state and local officials, who cited the sequence of events that resulted in the interpretation of the inscriptions and the creation of the state park.

APPENDIX

- A. ANNUAL ATTENDANCE REPORT
- B. REPORT OF RECREATION INCOME

ANNUAL ATTENDANCE REPORT

AREA	CAMPING	DAY USE	TOTAL
Ames Nowell		20,289	20,289
Ashland		38,860	38,860
Beartown	7,767	22,872	30,639
Borderland		9,810	9,810
Bradley Palmer		41,634	41,634
Buffumville		21,850	21,850
Campbell Falls		2,029	2,029
Chester		1,463	1,463
Chicopee		82,689	82,689
Clarksburg	7,548	22,335	29,883
Cochituate		266,468	266,468
Cookson		1,521	1,521
D.A.R.	4,484	39,630	44,114
Dean Pond, Brimfield		15,218	15,218
Demarest Lloyd		51,616	51,616
Dennison Lake	27,934	66,832	94,766
Dighton Rock		10,904	10,904
Douglas		60,795	60,795
Erving	15,517	74,604	90,121
Fed. Womens Club		21,055	21,055
F.G. Hills		2,242	2,242
Freetown		15,754	15,754

AREA	CAMPING	DAY USE	TOTAL
Gardner		3,946	3,946
Georgetown-Rowley		3,840	3,840
Granville	5,289	24,020	29,309
Hampton Ponds		95,742	95,742
Harold Parker	49,852	172,011	221,863
Hawley		29,140	29,140
Holland Pond		63,575	12,422
Hopkinton		171,978	171,978
Leominster		69,862	69,862
Lowell Dracut		19,062	19,062
Ludlow		2,457	2,457
Martha's Vineyard		29,235	29,235
Massassoit	11,740	36,136	47,876
Mohawk Trail	18,241	62,252	80,493
Moore		5,475	5,475
Mt. Grace		30,295	30,295
Mt. Greylock	5,948	85,954	91,912
Mt. Washington		29,291	29,291
Myles Standish	132,495	487,133	619,628
Nickerson	227,074	11,607	238,681
October Mt.	10,724	54,645	65,369
Otter River	27,978	30,814	58,792
Pearl Hill	10,047	25,300	35,347
Petersham	-----	-----	-----
Pittsfield	5,890	56,997	62,887

AREA	CAMPING	DAY USE	TOTAL
Plum Island		7,520	7,520
Quinsigamond-Regatta		57,435	57,435
" " "/ Lake Park		31,765	31,765
Raymond J. Callahan		12,820	12,820
Robinson		25,987	25,987
Rutland		49,920	49,920
Salisbury	188,965	299,005	487,970
Sandisfield		21,601	21,601
Savoy	13,962	14,564	28,526
Shawme-Crowell	105,232	57,823	163,055
Skinner		62,104	62,104
Spencer		58,098	58,098
Standish Monument		19,539	19,539
Streeter		55,535	55,535
Tolland	87,290	81,651	168,941
Upton		12,422	12,422
Wachusett Mt.		98,920	98,920
Wahconah Falls		16,028	16,028
Warren Manning		5,522	5,522
Watson		28,589	28,589
Wendell		18,884	18,884
Wells	32,675	23,893	56,568
West Lake		2,834	2,834
Whitehall		27,952	27,952
Willard Brook	12,915	117,239	130,154

AREA	CAMPING	DAY USE	TOTAL
Willowdale		14,615	14,615
Windsor	1,313	5,859	7,172
Wompatuck	37,474	159,920	197,394
<u>TOTAL</u>	1,049,495	3,879,281	4,928,776

BEACH AREAS	CAMPING	DAY USE	TOTAL
Ft. Phoenix		40,815	40,815
Horseneck	3,625	394,106	397,731
Scusset	13,912	124,116	138,028
TOTAL	17,537	559,037	576,574

SKATING RINKS	DAY USE	TOTAL
Brockton	146,003	146,003
Fall River	145,353	145,353
Franklin	102,826	102,826
Greenfield	80,238	80,238
Haverhill	105,792	105,792
Holyoke	115,030	115,030
Lowell	139,798	139,798
Marlboro	115,103	115,103
New Bedford	123,657	123,657
Newburyport	131,272	131,272
North Adams	83,173	83,173
Peabody	189,677	189,677
Plymouth	120,637	120,637
Springfield	89,391	89,391
Taunton	107,990	107,990
Worcester	153,614	153,614
TOTAL	1,949,554	1,949,554

SWIMMING POOLS	DAY USE	TOTAL
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Agawam	903	903
Attleboro	33,122	33,122
Brockton	32,132	32,132
Chicopee	24,948	24,948
Fall River	46,376	46,376
Fitchburg	23,620	23,620
Holyoke	23,825	23,825
Lawrence	38,508	38,508
Leominster	25,023	25,023
Lowell	33,588	33,588
Ludlow	19,829	19,829
Milford	20,126	20,126
Southbridge	22,954	22,954
South Hadley	19,558	19,558
Springfield	13,294	13,294
Westfield	19,292	19,292
Worcester #1 (SHINE)	35,725	35,725
Worcester #2	27,303	27,303

TOTAL	460,126	460,126
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CAMPING

DAY USE

TOTAL

TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT

ALL FACILITIES: 1,067,032

6,847,998

7,915,030

1974 SUMMARY OF REVENUE

AREA	DAY-USE	CAMPING	OTHER	TOTAL
Ocean Beaches	174,591.75	137,563.00	40,091.17	352,245.92
Rinks	1,395,456.97		75,381.87	1,470,838.84
Pools	64,830.65		8,446.24	73,276.89
Forests & Parks	256,080.00	510,539.50	69,485.75	836,105.25
TOTALS	1,890,959.37	648,102.50	193,405.03	2,732,466.90

POOLS

AREA POOLS	CHILDREN	ADULTS	POOL PASSES	LOCKERS	PAY PHONE	CONCESSION	TOTAL
Agawam	29.55	1.75	24.45			550.00	605.75
Attleboro	2,531.55	1,325.50	953.00	422.20			5,232.25
Brockton	3,821.00	1,230.00	472.00	351.20			5,874.20
Chicopee	1,865.25	549.25	761.00	287.85	3.33		3,466.68
Fall River	3,338.45	679.00	1,798.00	948.75			6,764.20
Fitchburg	1,037.55	145.50	1,149.00		6.14	200.00	2,538.19
Holyoke	2,041.80	1,063.50	768.00		16.73	100.00	3,990.03
Lawrence	4,149.75	1,281.00	1,281.00	1,189.60			8,007.85
Leominster	1,422.75	295.25	1,064.00	281.78	.76	150.00	3,214.54
Lowell	4,258.35	914.40	424.00	1,216.70			6,813.45
Ludlow	895.50	272.50	700.00		13.25	25.00	1,906.25
Milford	1,744.35	562.50	286.00		6.58	100.00	2,699.43
Southbridge	2,089.35	738.00	775.00	265.15	4.28	100.00	3,971.78
SouthHadley	1,316.25	773.25	718.00		9.28	125.30	2,942.08
Springfield	1,759.35	339.50	113.00	528.50	1.86		2,742.21
Westfield	1,548.60	691.25	570.00			50.00	2,859.85
Worcester#1	2,305.20	1,010.00	870.00			650.00	4,835.20
Worcester#2	2,117.70	1,014.25	839.00	342.00		500.00	4,812.95
<u>TOTAL</u>	- \$38,272.30	\$12,992.90	\$13,565.45	\$5,833.73	\$62.21	\$2,550.30	\$73,276.89

BEACHES

AREA BEACHES)	BUS TICKETS	PARKING	RECEIPT BOOK	WALK-INS	SEASON PASSES	BATH- HOUSE	PAY PHONE	MISC.	CONCESSION	COIN LOCK	TOTAL
Ft. Phoenix		2,604.00		69.25	1,990.00				802.50		5,465.75
orseneck	240.00	78,136.00	1,725.00	89.25	9,490.00	324.50	38.86	173.62	22,100.00	1,199.21	113,516.44
alisbury		53,900.00	128,251.00		10,560.00		95.74	8,908.77	3,056.00	328.77	205,100.28
cusset	60.00	15,975.00	7,587.00		1,110.00	43.75			3,324.50	63.20	28,163.45
<u>TOTAL</u>	300.00	150,615.00	137,563.00	158.50	23,150.00	368.25	134.60	9,082.39	29,283.00	1,591.18	352,245.95

1974 FISCAL YEAR REVENUE

AREA	PARKING	CAMPSITE & CABIN RENTAL	WALK- INS	SEASON PASSES	RENT OTHERS	CONC.	HOUSE RENT	BUS	MISC.	PIER PERMITS	COTTAGE PERMITS	TOTALS
Ames Nowell	584.00	--	--	10.00	--	--	24.26	--	--	--	--	618.26
Ashland	4,450.00	--	--	1,390.00	--	322.98	--	--	--	--	--	6,162.98
Ashmere Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,394.00	1,394.00
Beartown	1,914.00	2,384.00	6.00	530.00	--	5.00	270.00	370.00	13.88	--	--	5,492.88
Bradley Palmer	2,728.00	--	17.50	230.00	--	--	1,479.00	--	102.00	--	--	4,556.50
Buffumville	1,100.00	--	--	320.00	--	61.26	--	--	--	--	--	1,481.26
Chester-Gardner	766.00	--	15.75	40.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	821.75
Chicopee	6,560.00	--	267.95	1,570.00	--	341.56	--	50.00	--	--	--	8,789.51
Clarksburg	2,550.00	3,778.00	--	1,040.00	--	268.28	--	10.00	--	--	--	7,646.28
Cochituate	30,589.00	--	980.50	9,660.00	--	1,560.00	--	--	60.86	816.00	--	43,666.36
D.A.R.	3,339.00	1,827.00	--	1,090.00	--	56.76	--	--	2,425.00 (A)	--	--	8,737.76
Dean Pond	2,637.00	--	--	440.00	--	49.31	--	--	46.38	--	--	3,172.69
Demarest Lloyd	6,750.00	--	34.00	1,300.00	--	31.26	--	--	--	--	--	8,115.26
Dighton Rock	450.00	--	--	80.00	--	21.26	--	--	--	--	--	551.26
Douglas	7,300.00	--	--	900.00	--	25.00	--	--	380.00	--	--	8,605.00
Erving	5,700.00	3,788.00	25.00	1,730.00	--	210.00	--	--	15.00	--	--	11,468.00
Federation	207.00	20.00	--	--	--	14.25	--	--	--	--	--	241.25
Freetown	1,500.00	--	--	170.00	--	36.26	880.00	--	--	--	--	2,586.26
Granville	1,123.00	3,784.00	--	40.00	--	5.00	--	--	--	--	--	4,952.00
Hampton Ponds	11,400.00	--	688.30	2,890.00	--	1,000.00	204.00	--	20.42	--	--	16,202.72
Harold Parker	7,544.00	39,277.00	50.00	660.00	--	298.00	--	--	165.42	--	--	47,994.42
Holland Pond	3,227.00	--	47.25	1,030.00	--	239.76	--	60.00	--	--	--	4,604.01
Hopkington	25,850.00	--	--	9,880.00	--	2,011.27	--	--	40.00	112.00	--	37,893.27
Lake Dennison	2,157.00	15,429.00	--	830.00	--	42.52	--	--	171.00	--	--	18,629.52
Leominster	5,487.00	--	52.00	1,910.00	--	100.00	--	--	50.00	--	--	7,599.00
Massasoit	793.00	43,375.00	--	10.00	--	219.96	--	--	--	--	--	44,397.96
Mohawk Trail	3,050.00	14,846.50	--	140.00	--	--	--	--	3.92	--	--	18,040.42
Mount Grace	467.00	45.00	--	50.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	562.00
Mount Greylock	204.00	3,582.00	--	--	3,000.00	505.00	--	--	318.54 (B)	--	--	7,609.54
Mount Washington	--	178.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	178.00
Mount Wachusett	--	--	--	--	--	--	848.00	--	--	--	--	848.00
Myles Standish	15,089.00	65,524.00	8.75	200.00	--	1,094.56	732.50	--	342.38	--	13,356.00	96,347.19
Nickerson	1,856.00	143,715.00	--	--	--	1,000.00	--	--	759.17	--	--	147,330.17
Oakes Ames	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,320.00	--	--	--	--	1,320.00
October Mountain	925.00	8,829.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.44	--	--	9,788.44
Otter River	1,046.00	14,995.00	--	480.00	--	195.00	--	30.00	9.79	--	--	16,665.79
Pittsfield	2,668.00	5,212.00	--	160.00	--	49.26	--	60.00	100.04	--	--	8,249.30
Martha's Vineyard	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.00	--	--	--	--	75.00

1 2 7 4 F I S C A L Y E A R R E V E N U E

AREA	PARKING	CAMPSITE & CABIN RENTAL	WALK- INS	SEASON PASSES	RENT OTHERS	CONC.	HOUSE RENT	BUS	MISC.	PIER PERMITS	COTTAGE PERMITS	TOTALS
Quinsigamond (Lake Park)	1,000.00	--	325.00	--	325.00	344.26	--	80.00	2,692.50 (C)	--	--	4,766.76
Quinsigamond (Regatta Point)	1,800.00	--	412.50	680.00	536.25	--	--	40.00	--	--	--	3,468.75
Robinson	3,451.00	--	--	490.00	--	69.66	--	--	--	--	--	4,010.66
Rutland	5,650.00	--	50.00	1,770.00	--	214.97	--	--	139.00	--	--	7,814.97
Sandisfield	1,650.00	--	--	680.00	--	5.00	--	--	50.00	--	--	2,385.00
Savoy	1,823.00	9,278.00	--	340.00	--	25.00	--	20.00	22.28	--	--	11,508.28
Shawnee Crowell	50.00	61,515.00	--	--	--	46.26	234.00	--	164.03	--	--	62,009.29
Skinner	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	300.00	--	--	300.00
Spencer	3,000.00	--	--	360.00	--	25.00	712.00	--	--	--	--	4,097.00
Standish Mon.	342.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	164.19 (D&E)	--	--	506.19
Tolland	3,450.00	15,894.00	6.00	280.00	--	10.12	384.00	20.00	--	16.00	--	20,060.12
Otis Reservoir	--	--	--	--	36.90	--	--	--	--	16.00	--	5,290.00
Upton	--	--	--	--	--	--	240.00	--	--	--	--	240.00
Watson Pond	3,550.00	--	--	570.00	--	78.00	--	--	--	--	--	4,198.00
Wells	396.00	17,055.00	--	--	--	39.26	--	--	--	--	--	17,490.26
Wells (Streeter Point)	2,679.00	--	50.50	270.00	--	69.93	--	--	--	--	--	3,069.43
Wendell	813.00	--	1.00	170.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	984.00
Willard Brook	8,300.00	8,162.50	122.50	1,590.00	--	150.00	228.00	40.00	36.50	--	--	18,629.50
Willard Brook (Pearl Hill)	3,350.00	6,333.00	5.75	1,110.00	--	--	--	20.00	12.85	--	--	10,831.60
Windsor	1,246.00	2,143.00	--	180.00	--	--	--	50.00	--	--	--	3,619.00
Warren Manning	750.00	--	10.75	90.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	850.75
Wompatuck Office Account	133.00	19,570.50	--	100.00	--	46.26	1,281.50	--	--	--	--	21,031.26
TOTALS	205,443.00	510,539.50	3,177.00	47,460.00	3,898.15	10,797.23	8,912.26	850.00	29,318.11	960.00	14,750.00	836,105.25

A - Certain Improvements - \$2,425.00

B -- Binoculars - \$318.50

C - Tennis - 2,692.50

D - Boston Safe Deposit Trust Fund - \$101.36

E - Benefits Standish Monument Inc. - \$62.83

F - Bad Checks - \$14.40

G. - B.O.R. Federal Reimbursement - \$18,429.74

H. - Jury Duty \$966.00 - Other Misc. Income - \$1,277.38

LEGISLATION

RECOMMENDATIONS

As stated earlier, we are still trying to resolve current uses of our lands. Many of these uses have been in existence for several years, without formal agreements ever being concluded.

This is the result of the Department taking over lands, which were under the control of other State Agencies, or local county control. As a result, when we acquired the land, we also acquired users of the land. Before we can enter into agreements on these various uses, legislation must be passed in accordance with Article 97 of the Constitution.

Mt. Greylock State Reservation-Land Transfer

- A) An act to allow the DNR to convey to New England Power, the land and existing power-line together with plot of land near the summit to be used for communication purposes.

An area not to exceed 50 acres to be associated with this land transfer.

The authority should enable New England Power to enter into agreements with other communication agencies currently located on the mountain subject to DNR approval.

Otis State Forest-Granting a Gas Line Easement

- A) An act to allow the DNR to convey in the form of an easement to Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company an additional 20 foot strip of land to establish a second pipeline.

An area not to exceed 20 acera is required for the second pipeline.

The easement should be in the form of a perpetual easement.

East Mountain State Forest-Ski Area (Re-File)

- A) An act to allow the DNR to lease a portion of land on East Mountain State Forest for the support of skiing facilities. The lease should be for an area not to exceed 375 acres. The time period of the lease shall be 10 years with a provision for renewal of additional 10 year terms.

Mt. Wachusett State Reservation-Communication Sites

A) An act to allow the DNR to lease the following agencies for the purpose of communications.

1. Mass. Department of Public Works
2. Mass. Civil Defense
3. U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation
4. U.S. Corp of Engineers
5. Mass. Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
6. Mass. Department of Public Health
7. Mass. Registry of Motor Vehicles
8. Mass. State Police.

An area not to exceed 5 acres in size.

Stow Service Building-Fire Fighting Academy

A) An act to allow the DNR to lease the so-called Stow Service Building for the purpose of providing a complete Fire Fighting Academy.

The authorization should enable a mutually agreeable lease be entered for a 5 year renewable period.

Flaggstaff Hill-Land Transfer

A) An act to allow the DNR to convey the 2 Reforestation Lots known as Flaggstaff Hill to the Barnstable Fire District, for establishing a stand-pipe and possible wells.

The authority should allow for land exchange to be selected by DNR.

Wachusett Mt. State Reservation-Ski Facility

A) An act to allow the DNR to enter into an agreement with a suitable second party for the construction and operation of a ski-oriented recreational facility at Wachusett Mountain and Westminster.

The lease should be for an area not to exceed 450 acres. The time period of the initial lease should be for thirty years with an annual fee paid to the Commonwealth.

Selection of a leasee would be a bid basis relative to stringent design and operational specifications to be established by the Department.

Otis Reservoir--Sale of Land

B) An act to authorize the DNR to convey at fair market value portions of the former Farmington River Water Power Company property to certain adjacent property owners who inadvertently have placed physical structures on what is now state property.

Potential grantees would be required to provide proof of present land ownership of adjacent property.

The area to be conveyed would be surveyed by the DNR and they would be the sole judge of the area to be involved. Cost of the survey would be to the sale price.

INTERSTATE USE OF FIRE PERSONNEL IN DISASTER FIRES

A)To allow Bureau of Fire Control personnel to participate, along with other Compact States, by sending fire control personnel to assist states other than those that are members of the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission in the control of major forest fires.

B)The experience that would be gained by fire control personnel participating in the control of major fires would be of extreme value to the Department in the event that we are confronted with major fire situations.

C)The legislation, as proposed, would allow fire control personnel to remain on the Departments payroll during the time that aid is rendered another state, compact systems or the U.S. Forest Service, without loss of benefits. The aided state or government would re-imburse the Commonwealth upon the presentation of an itemized bill.

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